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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIPTH AVENUE THEATRE-THE BULLS. SOWERY THRATRE-BUYFALO BILL SOOTHS THEATRE-THE EXUES NIBLO'S GARDEN-NIA-FOR-LI-CA. STANDARD THEATRE-OUR COUSIN GERNAN FREATRE COMIQUE-OLD LAVENDER. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-CHIMPANERES. BROADWRY THEATRE-THE SOLDIER'S TRUST GRAND OPERA HOUSE-THE GLADIATOR GILMORE'S GARDEN-GREAT LONDON CIRCUS. WALLACK'S THEATRE-DIPLONACY. GERNANIA THEATRE-AUT EIGENEN FUESSEN. UNION SOUTHER THEATER-A COLUMNITION CARR NATIONAL THEATRE—RIP VAN WINGLE. LYCEUM THEATRE—ACK CHOCKETS D'ON GENDRE, FIPTH AVENUE HALL-HELLER'S WONDERS. TONY PASTOR'S-VARIETY. TIVOLI TERATRE-VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, THESDAY, APRIL 22, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its ricinity to-day will be cloudy and warm, with rain and possibly a thunder storm. To-morrow it will be cloudy and cooler, with detreasing rains, followed by clearing weather.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock mar ket was less active; but prices, after a small de cline in the morning, became very strong. Gold was steady all day at 10019. Government bends were firm, States very dull and railroads quiet. Money on call was easy at 6 a 7 per cent and closed at 5 per cent.

Sr. Domingo has got two Presidents. Two

A TRIPLE EXECUTION was the sensation in New Orleans yesterday.

THE CERVANTES MEMORIAL celebration to night promises to be exceedingly interesting.

New Orleans will have her old Mint again, if one of the House committees can have its way.

THE DEMOCRATS in Washington have cut and planned a first class plank for the republican fail

campaign platform. It is called the income tax. A CHINESE gambling house is the latest dis covery of our vigilant police. It shows how

rigidly and sternly the anti-gambling law is en-AMONG THE GREAT QUESTIONS which engage the attention of the national legislature is the

advisability of taxing dogs in the District of JURIES are generally generous bodies. One of them decided yesterday that ten dollars a patriotism, trusted in their State govern-

day are not sufficient to meet the expenses of travelling agent in Europe. No INFORMATION has yet been received at the State Department in regard to protection to

British subjects in Constantinople. If asked for it will, of course, be given. IN THE CENTENARY line the deaf mutes have the floor next. They will celebrate June 14.

the anniversary of the establishment of the first institute for their benefit. THE ORDER of the State Superintendent of Public Works putting an end to the practice by

some of the canal employes of demanding gratuities from the bostmen rectifies a very great abuse. THE SCENE which occurred at the funeral of the ex-member of the Paris Commune, George D'Attel, yesterday was a rather singular one

Police interference on such an occasion is some

thing new in this part of the world. Cosoness.—The passage of the River and Harber bill by the House, under a suspension of the rules, was the principal event in Congress yesterday. It appropriates over seven and a quarter million of dollars, and, while many of the items are for works of very great national importance, there are others for so-called im-provements which will never be of any practical benefit to the country. A protest against the

passage of the bill without consideration was

signed by nearly thirty members.

THE UNCERTAINTY created by the possible in terference of Congress with the finances seems to be the chief obstacle to a general resumption of specie payments all over the country by the banks. If that body would adjourn, step ex-perimenting and allow Mr. Shermon to go on in his own way the problem would be selved in a very short time and business everywhere would begin to undergo a great change for the better. Our despatches this morning from four or five ow that this feeling is almost universal. A respiration against any farther tompering with the question would be the next best thing to an

THE WEATHER.-The low barometer that overlay the Northeast coast on Sunday has moved eastward, and a general rise of pressure was, however, only a temporary clonge, because low pressures again dominate the conditions enstward of the Rocky Moun-tains. In the Upper and Central Mississippi Valley and the lake region heavy rains unthunder storms prevailed yesterday with the advance of a barometric trough, in the andulations of whose margins several centres of distiffbance were developed. Strong winds attend the lowest pressures, which are at present over the lakes. The temperatures are generally high, being unusually so in the regions affected by the atorius. It is probable that severe tornadoes may be developed in the Ohio Valley and lower lake region during the movement of the present depression. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cloudy and warm, with rain and possibly a thunder storm. To-morrow it will be cloudy and cooler, with decreasing rains, followed by clearing weather.

Secretary Sherman on Politics. The Secretary of the Treasury has recently written a letter to a conference of Ohio republicans-a letter on politics-on which we propose to say a few words. The greater part of the Secretary's letter is excellent. He remarks that "it would be better that as an officer of the federal government he should not personally participate in the direction of the Ohio campaign," and this will meet with general approval. He hopes for the success of the republican ticket, which is natural and right. He defends the President's policy, and does it in a forcible and unhesitating way, which does him credit, and which, as a member of the Cabinet, was to be expected of him. It is his policy as much as the President's. Finally he writes these

Words:—

The only threat that endangers the public weal and salety is the restoration of the democratic party to power. Embittered by being long out or power, composed largely of elements that warred against the government, and having no sympathy with the measures that are now in course of successful execution, and from the nature of their position interested in a pointy as to Southern claims which would impoverish the Transury and arouse anow all the bitterness of sectional strice, I cannot but regard its restoration to power as the only danger that really throateas our public peace and salety.

The other marks of the letter are so sen-

The other parts of the letter are so sensible and proper that we wish Secretary Sherman had left this passage out. It is always well for a public man to write and speak what he really believes. In the heat of a political struggle it is expected that the petty officers of a party shall bawl out misrepresentations of their opponents; but even in the bitterest contests it is wise for statesmen to observe a decent moderation and to confine themselves to assertions and statements before the people which, whether erroneous or not, at least express their sincere convictions. When they go beyond this they necessarily sink in the esteem of respectable and thoughtful men even of their own party; they sacrifice influence and standing with the country for no good result, and, what is of more importance, they set a mischievous example to the mass of partisan understrappers, who are but too ready to substitute vituperation and misrepresentation for argument. Secretary Sherman is a strong partisan,

but he is also an eminent public man. He would feel hurt if he were not counted among the statesmen of the country; and it is the duty of a statesman, above all other things, to see the truth and to tell it, and to be calm and stick to the truth even when weaker men drift from these sound moorings. Now, we take leave to doubt that Secretary Sherman really believes that the success of the democratic party in the next elections would "endanger the safety of the country," or that the possibility of this success is "a danger that threatens our public peace and safety." If he really believed what we have quoted from his letter it would be dishonest in him to advise any man to buy our bonds; for he knows, and we all know, that a democratic success is very possible. If Mr. Sherman were really convinced, if he honestly believed that the success of the democratic party would imperil "our public peace and safety," he could not talk so lightly of an event which he very well knows stands very high in the chapter of probabilities. The public peace and safety of a country like this are very serious matters. The democratic party, whose success he flippantly asserts would endanger them, consists largely of Mr. Sherman's former associates in Congress: many of them his personal friends, we suppose; it consists largely, for another part, of men of the highest character, of known and tried ments, and whose wisdom is acknowledged by the great mass of citizens regardless of party. The democratic party has doubtless designing, mischievous, unscrupulous, self-seeking and adventurous men in it ; just as the republican party also has the same classes, and in the same measure. That is the plain truth of this matter; that is what Mr. Sherman believes, as we confidently say, because he is not a fool. It would be an insult to his intelligence to assert that he really believed that the ascendancy of a party of which Mr. Bayard, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Kernan, Mr. Lamar, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Hill, Mr. Tilden, Mr. O'Conor, Mr. Belmont, Mr. Randall, Mr. Adams, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Garland, Mr. Seymour, Governor Robinson, Governor Hampton and a great mass of other men less prominent but of equally high character are conspicuous and influential members-we say it would be an insult to Mr. Sherman's intelligence to pretend that he really believes the success of those men would endanger the safety and the peace of the country. And, as he does not believe it, it is highly improper in him to assert it; because he must know that he is lending his great position and his own name to one of the most dangerous falsehoods which can get into the public mind in a free country.

Whenever, in a republic like ours, it becomes true that the ascendancy of either party is actually and positively a menace to the public peace and safety, then the days of liberty in that country are numbered. That is the plain truth. Free government, government of the people, can go on in peace only while the spirit of both parties is loyal and patriotic. If what he says of the democratic party were true it would be the duty of every patriot to resist a democratic victory, not merely at the polls, but with arms; and it is because this the natural conclusion to be drawn from his flippant assertion that we reprove it as mischievous. Polities in a free country require patience and a friendly and brotherly trust in opponents. It is very possible that the democratic party may win the next election. What, then, would Mr. Sherman advise? Would be advise the defeated

republicans to take up arms? The fall campaign will be "hot" enough without the interjection into it of such mischief-breeding words from so prominent a man as Secretary Sherman. It is the proper part of men so highly placed as he rather to moderate the zeal and fervor of his party, and of both parties; and such words as we complain of are particularly inexcusable at this time, when he cannot claim for his party exemption from any political heresy of which he could honestly accuse the other; and when the very policy which he justly health and energy in the heated business praises as successful is a policy which has atmosphere of this feverish metropolis.

not twenty sincere adherents or approvers on his own side in Congress, but which has the approval, as it had in the canvass of 1876, and the constant and sincere support of the democrats whom he now denounces. What the republican administration, of which Mr. Sherman is a part, has done for peace and good government, everybody knows the democratic administration, had it come into power, would have done, and with the approval and not against the opposition of its party leaders and members. This reflection should make the Secretary a little modest.

How the Liquor Register Tax

The Holahan Excise bill last week lacked only three votes of a majority, and, as more than that number of supporters of the measure were absent when it was put upon its third reading, its friends express confidence in their power to pass it when the motion to reconsider the adverse vote shall be taken from the table. It will be remembered that immediately after the motion to reconsider had been made two of the extreme temperance men openly charged that corrupt means had been used to secure the success of the bill and that some members who had voted affirmatively had received money for the service. These accusations appear to have been made without any foundation, and as their authors seemed to be anxious to back out of the awkward dilemma in which they have placed themselves it is believed that their indiscretion may gain for the bill some votes from its former opponents. The bill simply restores the old Excise law in cities as it existed prior to the well known decision of the Court of Appeals, and its passage will relieve New York from its present embarrassments while at the same time placing the liquor business under a wholesome restraint. It is therefore very desirable that it should become a law

But with or without the Holahan bill the Legislature should certainly adopt the "bell punch" system of taxation on the sale of liquors for cities if not for the State at large. If it is proper to tax the retail liquor trade at all it is proper to tax it sufficiently to secure the citizens at large from having to bear the expense of the pauperism and crime which it doubtless engenders. It is absurd to pretend that a fee of fifty or a hundred dollars a year from a beer or liquor seller is a fair amount to be paid for a license. With the Holahan law in force these fees would realize to the city about four hundred and fifty thousand dol lars yearly. Without that law they will realize only about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The register tax would yield a revenue in New York of from four to five million dollars on a moderate estimate. Our Richmond correspondent, in a letter published on Monday, does not take a very favorable view of the law as it exists in Virginia, but the objections he makes actually recommend the system in New York. "The Virginia law," he says, "is crude and ill-digested." In the New York statutes these objections can be remedied. "The Moffett register is defective and can be easily evaded." Our ingenious inventors can no doubt make a more perfect and reliable machine. "The law has the effect of preventing drinking in barrooms and inducing people to take liquor to their homes." This we should regard in New York as a decided public advantage. One thing seems evident-that in Virginia the saloon keepers and regular barroom drinkers are united in opposition to the law, and that is one great lature regards the public good and respects the public will it will certainly allow the law to be tried in New York.

Evidently the hope of peace is not by any means abandoned in St. Petersburg, as a programme of the intended movements of the Czar in the summer in case peace is maintained is already given out. It is said that he will travel for eighteen months, leaving the heir to the throne as regent. But, as must be inferred from another point in the news, they are apparently not yet ready to believe in Berlin that the likelihood of war is past. Germany, we are informed, although committed to the declaration that her intervention is limited to diplomatic action in the interest of peace, is clandestinely preparing for war. In so far as a government may be prepared for war without the expenditure of money Germany is ready. It is her policy to be so. Any other preparation means, therefore, the loosening of the national purse strings ; and if Germany is really spending money in military preparations it is because she has some definite object to be effected by war. If she has such an object there will be war; for she is now in a position to force others into the making of war or peace as she may desire. If further intelligence confirms this news it will prove exceedingly im-

Death of William Orton.

A shock was caused in business circles yesterday by the announcement of the sudden death of Mr. Orton. He was favorably known in various public relations before he became President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, but it was in that responsible office that he first found scope for his executive faculties, which proved to be of a very high order. As soon as he became well known in this conspicuous theatre of action he was universally respected for his integrity, candor, good sense, foresight and business energy. For several years before his sudden and lamented death Mr. Orton was universally recognized as one of the ablest and most skilful men of affairs in a community which abounds with that kind of talent. Besides being a first class man of business, capable of managing large undertakings with signal success, he was noted for public spirit and private virtues. No man was more faithful, considerate and amiable in all private and domestic relations, and he is most sincerely and deeply mourned by those who knew him best. The suddenness of his death should be a warning to others who are straining their

The Unconstitutional and Inquisitorial Income Tax.

The fact that the Committee on Ways and Means has reported a bill for reviving the odious income tax is no proof that it will pass the House, much less that it will come a law. It is merely a dodge of Western and Southern members for electioneering effect. A new House of Representatives is to be chosen this year, and the present members are tempted to do a great deal for buncombe. The bill for reviving the income tax will therefore receive a stronger support in the House than it will in the Senate, if it should reach the latter body. Two-thirds of the Senators are secure for several years, and the other third are not so directly affected by the elections of the present year as are all the members of the House. Even if the bill should pass the House, which is improbable, it is next to certain that it cannot command a majority of the Senate. The grounds of this opinion are too ob

vious to be set forth at much length. The income tax, while we had experience of it, was the most unpopular and odious revenue measure ever adopted by the government. Nothing but the strain on the national resources caused by a tremendous civil war could ever have led even to its temporary adoption as a financial makeshift, and only a deep sense of loyalty could have induced the people to submit to it. It was so odious and was felt to be so unjust that Congress abolished it soon after the war, and we are confident that it will never be reimposed unless in some equally overpowering exigency. If it should be revived in time of peace, when there is no real necessity for straining the public resources, its collection will be resisted and a decision by the Supreme Court that it is repugnant to the constitution will leprive the government of that resource in future wars. An income tax is clearly unconstitutional, and the Supreme Court will so decide if the question ever comes before it for adjudication. During the war most citizens who paid an income tax were impelled by patriotism to contribute their share without grumbling, and even those who were disposed to resist deemed it inexpedient to expose their loyalty to injurious imputations by carrying the question up to the Supreme Court. But these reasons for hesitation will not exist if this odious tax is reimposed in time of peace. The income tax is a direct tax, and the constitution is perfectly explicit in requiring that every direct tax shall be apporioned among the States in the ratio of their population. This particular form of direct tax is not capable of being so apportioned and is therefore a plain violation of

But even if an income tax were as constitutional as duties on imports or as an excise on whiskey and tobacco, it would still be objectionable and intolerable except in great exigencies which strain national resources to the utmost and silence complaints by an urgent appeal to patriotism. The odious and intolerable feature of an income tax is the exercise of inquisitorial powers which attend its assessment and collection. It is repugnant to the whole spirit of our free institutions for the government to be making inquisition into the private affairs of citizens. Anything resembling domiciliary visits is hateful to freemen. Our citizens do not choose to have small government officials peering into their private affairs, acting as spies upon their transactions, examining their account books and divulging their secrets to business rivals. The pride of free born American citizens will be beaten down into the dust before they submit with patience to inquisitorial meddling with their private affairs by officers who, on the republican theory, are merely their servants. We incline to think that the income tax will not be reimposed; but if it should be nothing is more certain than that it will be resisted in the courts with excellent chances of success.

Sitting Bull's Intentions.

We hope that the "old Indian fighter" who votes for and corresponds with Delegate Maginnis, of Montana Territory, has been misinformed as to the intentions of Sitting Bull and his braves. It is, however, so completely in the line of possibilities for the wily chief or medicine man to plan a summer campaign that the authorities will do well to be prepared for all contingencies. There is, unfortunately, a disposition in the wild West, we will not say to manufacture this kind of story, but to give very vague rumors the substantial appearance of facts, since they help along the army contracts which are looked on as so necessary an item in the development of our Territories. There is, on the other hand, no safety in turning a deaf ear to these cries from the wild, for the wolf may be coming in dead carnest, although every "old Indian fighter" in the Territory may have been shouting of lupine marsuders all through the winter to give himself a little harmless amusement. It is desirable that the government should have the fullest reliable information and act upon it.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baron von Versen, of Prussia, is at the Hoffman House. General Grant, wife and son left Florence posterday

for Venice.

Boaton Fost:—"Ejalmar Bjorth Boyesen is to mjarry

n New Yjork ljady."

Mr. Bayard Taylor and family landed at Plymouth

restorday from the steamer Holsatia. Lieutenant General Pullip H, Sheridan and his brother, Colonel M. V. Sheridan, of the Lieutenant General's staff, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Count de Suzannet, Secretary of the French Lega tion at Washington, is at the Rotel Brunswick. Mr. Kurd von Schlözer, the German Minister, ar rived at the Brevoort House yesterday from Wash

hill cranes, and now we hope that Mr. Hayes will take

terday in the steamship Hoisatta. He did not land, howaver, but proceeded to Hamburg.
Lord Beaconsucid lett London yesterday to visit
Lord Salisbury, Foreign Secretary, at Hatfield House—

the latter's residence in Herifordshire.

The King and Queen of Greece visited the United States steamer Fronton when in the harbor of Pirmus,

expected to smoke and also to stick their legs out of

mond, Va., Sunday night, and were received by Gov-ernor Holliday yesterday morning. The party spent yesterday visiting points or interest and left last night

Herbert Spencer, when lumbermen are chopping they sing in a high strain. Well, you wouldn't rob them

Mr. Trollope's ideal of a Colonial Minister is "a man who can look forward and say, "While we can hold these people, for their own content, to their own welfare, so long will we keep them; but not a moment longer for any selfish aggrandizement of our own.'"

The Pail Mail Gazette would like to chaff America
because it thinks we are likely to be outwitted by Camoso cuteness. Considering that the old English merchants in China are having their trade taken away from them by Chinamen the laugh may be altogether

bought an eight-dollar set of harness and had it ex-pressed home. On Wednesday evening he went riding. The breeching was the first to break, and then the horse ran away. Stephens says that of the eight-dol-On Park row yesterday a respectable looking man of forty, in ragged clothes which had once been ele-gant, was ejaculating to himself, "God! I wish I were roke the skin of his palms with his nails, and looked in frenzy at the little cheap cent cakes on a street the bananas marked "two cents." How could be "go West?" On foot? Then you would turn him from

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-"THE BELLS." Mr. J. B. Studley appeared last night at this theatre as Hans Mathis, in the drama of "The Bella." The late James Wallack made such a deep impression in this part when the play was produced at Booth's some years ago that one might be in clined to compare the two renditions. It is not, however, necessary. The idea of a murderer haunted by his crime is very old, but the advance in stage mechanism which made possible the production in a phantom picture of the remorseful comage of the murderer's brain enabled the old idea to be made the basis of a very striking drama. The sort of man who would be haunted by a murder he now. Henry irving, who created the part in London, made Mathis a man of highly-strung nervous temperament; James Wallack's performance was in the same vein. It is not Mr. Studiey's fault that he is a matter of fact ladividual, who is capacie of killing his six to sixteen men, women and children (on the stage) nightly with gunshots and gusto, and then straining up for the reward of virtue in the last act with an unassumed case charming to the admirer of dramatic homicide. We should have imagined that he would polish off a Poish Jew as a kors d'œuvre, to what his appetite for the serious work of slaughtering a score of his fellow villagers. To ind him fretting about it like a criminal dyspeptic and imagining all sorts of horrible things—a trial for the murder among the rest—was, then, a genuine surprise. We could scarcely believe it was Studley—Studley, who has had the most perfect digestion for miscellaneous murders—Studley, who wont through the entire homiciach bill of fare like a man. Losking at it in this way we may be excused for not criticissing now. Honry Irving, who created the part in miscellaneous murders—Studley, who went through the entire homicical bill of fare like a man. Losking at it in this way we may be excused for not criticising his performance at length. The news that Studley is getting squeamish about murder is enough. It should strike dismay into our criminal classes. It preaches a significant lesson, and "Wake me up when Studley begins to rquirm" may in time become as popular as was "Wake me up when Kirby diea." His Hans Mathis is a serious, well meant piece of work, free from rant, and not in the least idealized. He does not seem to catch the weirdness of the character without any specious glitter. He is not poetically haunted; he is a burgomaster with cerebral hypercenia.

The visions were poorly managed as theatrical effects last night, the ingenious contrivance of transparent scenery not being used, as at Booth's. This is a mistake, for there should be some visual boundary bedween the actual and the unreal. Mes Gertrude Stanley, who made her first appearance in New York is the character of Ambotic produced a favorable impression. She is not very well trained, but she is a real ingénue, and we want them badly. It was funny, though, to see this young lady, when she was called out to get a basket of flower, kiss her hand to the audience like a ballet girl, The rest of the cast we need not particular ze.

NIBLO'S-"NIA-FOR-LI-CA."

There was a tremendous house at Niblo's last night. Elliott Dawn's "sublime creation." "Nia-for li-ca." was to be produced. This performance was very properly named on the bills "a glorious ridiculesity" as it could hardly be classed under any other name. The story appeared to be based upon the adventures of Prince Gecachi, who was anxious to wed Nia-for li-ca, an Azice princest. This young lady, it appears, was only to be won by good guessing, and any daring aspirant lailing to solve the enigmas daring aspirant failing to solve the enigmas that she propounded was by the laws sentenced to death. Goeachi appeared quite up to the task in this instance, as he solved all the enigmas. The Princess was not satisfied, however, and appeared very anxious to discover the name of the guesser, who had appeared in disguise. She tried intimidation, but finally, in the third act, she relents and the marriage ceremony is performed. The piece was really handsomely drassed and mounted, and the management appear to have done everything in their power to make it a success; but the pruning knite will have to be freely used before a New York audience can appreciate its merits. Miss Lillan Cleeves Clark, who appeared as Nus-for-li-ca, had to delives several lengthy recitations that were rather tedious to listen

GRAND OPERA HOUSE -"THE GLADIATOR." Dr. Bird's tragedy of "The Gladiator" was produced at the Grand Opera House last night to a good house, with John McCullough as Spartacus. The scenery and appointments. Mr. McCullough's rendi-tion of Spartacus is well known to theatre-goors. It modelled after Forrest's, and in many respects Mr. McCullough closely follows that great actor, Since his last engagement at Booth's Mr. McCullough has improved, and in his acting last evening showed less tendency to rant, though the character affords the chance it the artist desired to avail himself of it. "The Gladiator" was well cast, though Mr. Wheelock made only a medicare Phasarius. Mr. Jordan as Lengulus and Mr. Bassett as Bracchus piayed well their respective parts. The Senona of Miss Marie Prescott and the Julia of Miss Stella Boniface were very acceptably readered. Mr. McCullough received a warm welcome were he made his entrance, and, judging from the manner in which he was received last evening, his engagement promises to be a successful one.

STANDARD THEATRE-EMMET IN "PRITZ." Joseph K. Emmet responsed last evening at the Standard flucatre in his well worn burle-que represen-tation of the emigrant Dutchman. The play is a it being that imparted to it by the "Dutch" dialect and the songs, dances and caperings of Fritz. ter, and lusemuch as every one who lightens the burden of life with even a gleam f mirth is a benefactor, Mr. Emmett may be worthy of his share of praise for the clever minstrel business for him to claim any ethnological truth or reality for his tuncial characterization of the German emigrant. his tuncial characterization of the German emigrant.

"Our cousin German" may be ever so worthy to be held up to ridicule, but he never yet spoke of "tears coming down my schnool," and Mr. Emmet if he wark. down to Castle Garden will find some difficulty to see him in tight vervet brocches. His sough, "O He list Me in the No.c.," "Sauer Kraut Receipt," "O Don't You Trakis Me," betray some minne power, but a voice scarcely fitted for anything higher than a variety show or music halt. They were vigorously applianced, however, and apparently much reliabled. Miss Minnie Faimer, who plays Katherina, is cettrely out of place in this part, requiring an infectuous and natural style. Her minering affected, pulling manceriam seemed to put a blight upon Eromet's most relicking and ladghable scenes. Mr. Bray as the colored boundlack was quite tunsy, and Mr. Allen as the prizelighter was 2000 enough to recall vividly a himous prototype in houston erroet. "Fritz" may be enjoyed by any one who likes to hugh without troubling himself much at what he is laughing at.

BROADWAY THEATRE-"A SOLDIER'S TRUST." Mr. George C. Boniface appeared last evening at the Broadway Theatre in the "Soldier's Trust." The play is Journal ones an incident of the Napoleonic ware.

There are some sirikingly sensational tableaux

The revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Olympic drew a large house to the opening performance last night. The piece is well mounted and the characters fairly cast. The Uncle Tom of Mr. Harry Fisher was very creditable, and little Miss Ettie as Eva won very creditable, and little kiss lattle as leve won the sympathy of the spectators at once. Miss Jennie Morton made a reliteking Topsy and G. Helliday in the character of sunon lagrac was a first class heavy vilain. The Mobile Serenaders, the Funny Four and Zubriskie, the banjoist, were introduced in different acts. "Uncle lour's Cabin" is only to remain on the boards at the Olympic one week.

CHICKERING HALL-THE VOCAL SOCIETY CON-

from which the Vocal Union branched forth, gave a concert at Chickering Hall last evening before a very concert at Chickering Hall last evening before a very large audience, and, we might say, a cold audience, for the appliance was neither loud nor long. One gasson for this, we think, lies in the fact that the hall was so badly lighted that it gave the people the blues. The stage, instead of looking brillman, was almost dull, notwithstanding the unusually rich coatumes of the ladies, which could well have stood the lull glare of the footignits. Mr. Caryi Florio, than whom there is no more accomplished musician in New York, is the conductor of the society, but he has not get his forces trained up to the highest pitch yet. There is a roughness in his bases and an uncertainty about his tenors that prevents a harmonious whole. And again, as a body the society lacks spirit, and its lights and shades want more delicacy. This was particularly noticeable in the Schomann "Gypsy Chores." There is a great deal more monable in the song than was interpreted by this singing. A want of roundness and falces in the cuorus was left in the Meudelshohn hyun, "Judge Me, O God!" Hall as many singers from an opera chorus of professionals would have given twice the volume of samed. The best thing done by the society and the most important was Sterndale Bonnett's Pastoral Cantais. The "May Queen," song with Mas Ruity, soprano; Mrs. A. C. Taylor, controllo; Mr. J. A. Kamping, tenor, and Mr. Cobb, bace, as soloids. This cantaits is its composer's most classic and characteristic manner and is a style of music that should be more frequently sung by our vocal societies. The solos were carefully rendered, Mr. Kamping was evidently à little nervous at lies, to end the was guilty of a tremolo which is always inexcusable times proceeding from nervousness. There is good material in the vocal society and Mr. Fiorio is the connector to devolep it. Mr. Homes N. Eartletping of a couple of selections on the plane during the evening which were only lairly performed. large audience, and, we might say, a cold audience, fo

THE BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE—"CHE PAILES." Colonel Sinn has produced "The Exiles" in his usual liberal manuer. The east of the characters is excel-lent. Mr. A. Dampier leads in the role of Muller of Muliconsuser; Mr. Eben Plymton is Count Lanine; Mr. Morris, Victor Voigé; Mr. G. B. Waldron, Scholm; Miss Kate Grard fills the exacting part of Tatiana and Miss Emily Rigi that of Olga. Mr. Dampier and Mr. Plymton and Miss Rigi and Miss Girard were irequently and warmly applauded.

MUSICAL AND DEAMATIC NOTES.

Miss Fanny Davetport's appearance last evening at the National Theatre in Washington was greeted by a crowded and tashionable audience, among whom were General Sherman and a representative of all the foreign legations.

The Oratorio Society will give a public rehearsal of

Mondelssohn's oratorio of "Elijah" at Steinway Hall to-morrow afternoon and the oratorio will be repeated at the same place at a concert on Thursday evening. Dr. Damrosch will officiate as conductor, and the soloists will include Mme. Pappenheim, Miss Mary E. Turner, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Mr. Alexander Bischoff, Mr. Myron W. Whitney and Mr. A. E. Stod-

FINE ARTS.

THIRTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL RECEPTION OF THE BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION-THE DIS-PLAY OF PAINTINGS.

The opening reception and private view of the spring exhibition of the Brooklyn Art Association at the Art Building and Academy of Music, which are thrown into one for the occasion, drew together last evening a large and representative assemblage of the citizens of our sister city. Though there were over pleasant crowding, for the large number of people present were well distributed over the galleries ex-amining the pictures, and in the Academy watching the promonaders on the floor below and listening to the band embowered amid flowers and plants.

which include the paintings, water color drawings, worthy of mention and but little to criticise. That this latter is so is due to the fact thus there are few new paintings of any importance, there being among the most prominent of the oils many whom we recog the most prominent or the late exhibition of the society of American artists, and among the water colors several from this year's Water Color Society Exhibition. That there is not a better display is due of coarse chiefly to the present academy exhibition is

gamin.

W. T. Richards is seen in a very luminous and mag-

gamin.

W. T. Richards is seen in a very luminous and magnificent sketch of quiet waves and smooth beach, and John A. Parker in a good twilight scene.

Samuel Colman sends a large Venetian scene, which has fine qualities in the sky and atmosphere, but which lacks somewhat in effect and force when compared with his very strong "Canal in Holland," which was a feature of the Kurtz Sallery exhibition and which hangs on an adjacent wall. F. A. Britgeman is represented by a good little Moorish water carrier, and we have some pleasing fruit by Mrs. Dillon. An Italian landscape by Inness is careful, rich in color and very powerful, albeit somewhat scattered in effect. A New Jersey scene of his on the south wall is a masterly and most excellent picture. We are glad to see again Wyani's "Mississippi Bottoms" with its luminous sky, and a couple of kruseman Van Eiton's charming pictures, in the larger of which there is a good distance and fine foreground rocks. A dashing and real little scene of a stranded sloop by M. F. H. de Hans will attract attention, the water being very fine. Chase's portrait of Divonock in his studio is interesting. Linoni de Lisser sends a peasant story, with some good and pleasing color, the figures in which should be stronger.

In the place of honor on the south wall is Kaemmerer's "The Marriage Procession." Nearby is an autumn landscape, by S. R. Gifford, somewhat fiery in color, and by it a pleasing little child and call pictures by J. C. Hom.

Near these examples of P. P. Ryder and Lellear are seen.

Next we note R. C. Minor's "Swolien River," with